

STOMACH ON STRIKE

SUCCESSFUL TONIC TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured This Woman and Have Cured Many Hundreds of Other Cases of Common Disorders.

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, heavy dull headache and a dull, sluggish feeling—these are the symptoms of stomach trouble. They indicate that the stomach is on a strike; that it is no longer furnishing to the blood the full quota of nourishment that the body demands, hence every organ suffers.

There are two methods of treatment, the old one by which the stomach is humored by the use of predigested foods and artificial ferments, and the new one by which the stomach is toned up to do the work which nature intended of it. A recent cure by the tonic treatment is that of Mrs. Mary Stackpole, of 81 Liberty street, Lowell, Mass. She says:

"I suffered constantly for years from stomach trouble and terrible backaches and was confined to my bed the greater part of three years. I was under the care of our family physician most of the time, but did not seem to get better.

"I was completely run-down and was not able to do my work about the house. My blood was impure and my complexion pale. I suffered from flashes of heat, followed suddenly by chills. I had awful headaches, which lasted from three to four days. I could get but little rest at night, as my sleep was broken and fitful. As a result I lost several pounds in weight and became very nervous.

"I was in a wretched condition when I heard about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I started to take the pills at once and began to gain in weight and health. I was encouraged by this to keep on until I was cured. My friends and neighbors often remark what a changed woman I am and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These wonderful pills are useful in a wide range of diseases such as anemia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headaches, and even locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis.

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach is toned up, the nerves are strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Woman's High-mindedness.

A noteworthy example of high-mindedness and unselfishness was recently set by a Southern woman bearing an honored name. A resolution was introduced in the State Senate of North Carolina providing a pension of \$100 per month for the by-no-means-rich widow of the famous General "Stonewall" Jackson. Of its passage there would have been little doubt had Mrs. Jackson herself not interposed. But she promptly wrote a letter to the Senate, saying that the present State laws limit all pensions to persons who have not \$500 of personal property, and as she possessed more than that she requested that the bill be withdrawn and the money it was proposed to give her be appropriated for the relief of the destitute widows of Confederate veterans. Mrs. Jackson's plea was heeded, and now she is held in even higher general esteem than ever before.

Indian Woman Mine Owner.

An interesting character is an old Mexican Indian woman, Mrs. Bernina Sarra, who has recently sold a mine near Hawthorne, Nev., to an Eastern syndicate for \$90,000. For years she has dressed in men's clothes and personally worked her claim herself, doing washing for prospectors and miners in order to secure necessary money. She says that she now intends to rest and enjoy the results of her long years of privation and hardship.

A man who used glue to thicken the gravy in the meat pies he sold at Oldham, England, is now serving a three months' sentence in the jail there.

What Do They Cure

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases where the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous colitis), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or alternative stages of these affections it is often successful in effecting cures.

"The Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar to women—such as irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nerve. For weak worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the breakdown, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulae of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authorities have to say in consultation by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Developments in commercial affairs disclose a sustained confidence in the outlook. May payments through the banks usually are a test of soundness, and it is notable that while much heavier this month than heretofore, there is no special pressure in money and defaults remain remarkably small. Low temperature yet delays a seasonable activity in leading retail lines, but less fear is felt as to the crops. Transportation by rail and lake reflects an enormous tonnage movement of freight, and new demands make considerable addition to the assured period of future employment at the mills and factories, although the upward trend of costs and difficulty in getting necessary supplies to some extent hinder operations.

Shippers find railway facilities steadily improving, and, with the water ways fully opened up, the conditions become more favorable for increasing movements of ore, coal and forest products. The markets for raw materials reflect rapid consumption. Reports from the agricultural districts show that farmers spend liberally for implements and improvements, and seeding makes good progress where adverse weather has not interfered.

Bank clearings, \$268,150,366, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 13.2 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 15, against 19 last week and 33 a year ago.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Unseasonably cold weather still hampers trade and crop development. Retail business has been chiefly affected so far, but jobbers and wholesalers report that April trade as a whole does not equal that of April a year ago, though the volume of business for the four months' period is considerably in excess of 1906. Collections are likewise showing some effects of delayed trade, while improving where weather conditions have been temporarily favorable. Reports as to advance orders booked for fall are quite encouraging—in excess of this time a year ago, in fact—though a few lines note hesitation as to booking far ahead. Industry as a whole is actively engaged; May 1 strikes, largely confined to building trades, do not appear nearly as serious as in previous years.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 2 number 163, against 157 last week and 139 in the like week of 1906. Canadian failures for the week number 25, against 23 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 2 aggregated 2,234,756 bushels, against 2,580,242 last week and 2,104,748 this week last year; for the past forty-four weeks of the fiscal year, 143,800,487 bushels, against 113,606,149 in 1905-06. Corn exports for the week were 1,817,695 bushels, against 1,611,041 last week and 1,035,315 a year ago; for the fiscal year to date, 61,427,937 bushels, against 103,837,343 in 1905-06.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.57; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.30; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 50c; oats, standard, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$19.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 40c to 50c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.15; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 51c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 3 white, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 74c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 81c to 84c; corn, No. 3, 47c to 49c; oats, standard, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 71c to 73c; barley, standard, 73c to 75c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.90 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.90; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.75.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.05; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, natural white, 48c to 49c; butter, creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 3, 68c to 70c; clover seed, prime, \$9.25.

All Around the Globe.

During a quarrel in a liquor store at Youngstown, Ohio, William Price shot and almost instantly killed Tom Whitehead. Price was captured.

Gov. Folk has granted a respite of sixty days to William Spauld, Jr., sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sheriff Polk of Iron county, Mo.

Announcement was made that the general conference of American Friends will be held in Richmond, Ind., opening on Oct. 15. Canada, Cuba and Mexico will be represented.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1486—Lambert Simnel, pretender to the English throne, crowned at Dublin.

1494—Columbus discovered Jamaica.

1524—Chevalier Bayard killed while defending the passage of the Sesia.

1679—Archbishop Sharp assassinated.

1689—Battle of Bantry Bay, between French and English.

1745—Battle of Fontenoy.

1756—Alliance of Versailles.

1758—Richard Vaughan hanged for forging Bank of England notes.

1798—Navy Department of the United States established by act of Congress.

1808—Charles IV. of Spain abdicated in favor of Bonaparte.

1826—Pedro IV. of Portugal abdicated.

1835—First issue of the New York Herald.

1840—Adhesive postage stamps, invented by James Chalmers of Dundee, first used.

1841—London Library, founded by Thomas Carlyle and others, formally opened.

1845—More than 100 lives lost by collapse of suspension bridge at Yarmouth, England.

1849—Roman Republicans repulsed the French.

1859—Jerome K. Jerome, English author, born.

1878—First elevated trains run in New York City.

1882—Frederick C. Cavendish, chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and T. H. Burke, under secretary, assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

1887—Remains of Rossini reinterred in Santa Croce, Florence.

1888—Lord Stanley appointed governor general of Canada.

1889—French Universal Exhibition opened in Paris.

1890—Insane asylum at Longue Pointe, Quebec, burned with loss of 100 lives.

1891—Rev. Phillips Brooks elected Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts.

1892—Ferdinand Ward's term at Sing Sing prison expired.

1893—Deeming, the wholesale murderer, convicted at Melbourne, Australia.

1895—Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford married in London.

1897—Trinity church, New York, celebrated its bi-centennial jubilee.

Congress of the Universal Postal Union opened at Washington, D. C.

1901—Glasgow International Exhibition opened.

1903—Dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

1904—British, under Col. Younghusband, defeated Tibetans near Karo Pass.

1906—M. Witte resigned the Russian premiership.

The Dalai Lama Located.

The Dalai lama, or leader of the Buddhist religion, who fled from Lhasa on the approach of the English expedition which laid bare the secrets of the forbidden Tibetan city some months ago, has been located by Dr. Tafel, a German explorer, in a monastery at Gombum, near the Tibetan border. He describes the lama as a very small man of the true Tibetan type. He was employed in examining candidates for the priesthood.

These, with the attending priests, were squatted on the ground, while the lama walked to and fro among them asking questions. When the answer was incorrect, the lama clapped his hand over the speaker's mouth, as if to prevent him from disclosing his ignorance. Dr. Tafel is said to be the first European who has ever stood face to face with the pope of Buddhism.

Binger Hermann Not Guilty.

The Washington (D. C.) jury which had heard the extensive testimony submitted in the case of the government against Binger Hermann, former commissioner of the general land office, on the charge of destroying letter-press copy books containing official records of the office, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The trial had lasted ten weeks, and the jury deliberated twenty-one hours.

Mr. Hermann, after being dismissed by former Secretary Hitchcock, was elected representative in Congress by his Oregon constituency, notwithstanding that he was under the cloud of an indictment. He admitted having destroyed the books, but said they contained nothing but private correspondence, while the government held that they contained evidence connecting him with certain land frauds.

More Broken Rails than Ever.

The New York State railroad commission finds that there were 3,014 breakages in rails on the principal steam lines of the State during the first quarter, as compared with 826 during the same period of last year. This matter has been called to the attention of the American Railway Association, in convention at Chicago, with the request that it be placed before the rail manufacturers to discover whether the increase in breakage is due to new methods of manufacture or to deterioration in the metal composition.

MARVIN MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Father Declares Lad Was Kidnaped and Allowed to Starve.

The body of Horace Marvin, Jr., the 4-year-old son of Dr. Horace Marvin, of Dover, Del., has been found on his father's farm, but the mystery surrounding the death of the lad will never be solved to the satisfaction of the hundreds of Delaware people who aided in the search when it was thought the child had been kidnaped for ransom.

A physician's examination of the body leads to the belief that the boy died a natural death, but the father and hundreds of others refuse to believe the theory, declaring the kidnapers, frightened by the national search for the boy, starved him to death and then placed the body in the marsh where it was found in order to throw the officers off their trail. The child's body was found in a pool of water on the outskirts of a marsh, a third of a mile from the father's home, by a hunter.

The theory of the officers is that the lad wandered into the outskirts of the marsh and was unable to find his way out, finally dying of cold, hunger and exhaustion. The water in which his body was found rose and fell with each successive rain, and the body may have been moved many feet by the rising and falling of the water.

But the theory of the officers is not accepted by thousands of people who interested themselves in the search for the boy. The father will never accept any such theory, he declares. He still firmly believes that the child was held for some time by kidnapers, who became alarmed at the worldwide search for the child and allowed him to starve to death, taking the body to the place where it was found. He declares hundreds of persons passed within a few feet of the spot where the body was found during the search for the missing boy and that it would have been practically impossible for them to have overlooked the corpse.

WAR ON WESTERN RANGE.

Cattlemen and Sheepmen Struggling and Much Stock Slaughtered.

War over the public range has broken out afresh in Wyoming, and is being fanned by a bitter controversy over the question of leasing the public domain. Cattlemen are raiding sheep camps, and sheep men have organized armed forces and threaten to retaliate. The situation is more serious than at any time since the Rustler war in Wyoming, when the big cattlemen organized to exterminate rustlers and a pitched battle was fought in Johnson county.

The bitterness of the war is intensified by the discussion of the public range leasing question. The State of Wyoming is divided into two camps, as is every State that has a great amount of public domain, and meetings are being held and the local press is teeming with scathing articles representing the views of one side or the other. The big cattle interests favor leasing the public range, while the sheep men and the ranchers are opposed to it. Senator Warren and other political leaders, who are close to President Roosevelt, are in favor of leasing, but a majority is strongly against it. Before the question is settled in the next Congress there is likely to be trouble—not only in Wyoming, but in every State in the West where there is a large amount of public land. To add to the trouble, the cattle and sheep men in Colorado have started an open revolt against the policy of issuing grazing permits on forest reserves. Cattlemen and sheep men have refused to renew their permits and are running their stock on reserves in defiance of Chief Forester Pinchot's declarations that they will be forever barred from such privileges in the future. The stockmen are willing to let the courts test the matter, but in this instance the cattle and sheep men are in accord.

In northern Wyoming, however, the fight over the public range has broken out into actual war. Several sheep camps have been raided by masked cattlemen and about 10,000 sheep have been slaughtered, the camp wagons and other outfits being burned and the herders driven back across dead lines.

Environment vs. Heredity.

Supt. T. F. Jenkins of the New York Gerry Society for the cure of dependent or wayward children, in a recent address, asserted that the records of the society showed that environment had an all-controlling influence in the development of human character. He said they kept track of all cases in which infants of bad parents had been adopted by good people, and that they had yet to find where one had gone wrong. He could mention hundreds of instances of children who did not possess the wicked characteristics of their parents, simply because their surroundings have had a greater influence over them, and he pointed out that some of the greatest criminals have children living who are honest members of society and well-known citizens.

Roosevelt's Four Maxims.

Jacob Riis, in a recent address at Philadelphia, said that President Roosevelt had placed his policy in four hitherto-unspoken maxims, as follows:

1. Fit yourself for the work God has for you to do in this world, and lose no time about it.

2. Have all the fun that is coming to you.

3. Go ahead, do something and be willing to take the responsibility.

4. Learn by your mistakes.

LABOR NOTES

Rubber workers in Malden, Mass., have formed a union.

Prison guards in New York State are asking for more pay.

Cigarmakers have unionized another shop at Rochester, N. Y.

The leather workers of Toronto will ask for an increase of wages.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen is spreading rapidly throughout California.

The convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor meets in St. Cloud in June.

The Eight-hour League of America has been organized for the universal eight-hour day.

Saltpetre Lake City (Utah) plumbers are on strike for a wage of \$5 a day. The pay heretofore was \$4.50.

All St. Augustine (Fla.) contractors have signed the carpenters' closed shop eight-hour day agreement.

Union ship painters at San Francisco, Cal., have obtained an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a day.

The silver workers' strike for the nine-hour day in Brooklyn, N. Y., resulted in a complete victory for the men.

Strikes and lockouts in Holland during 1905 amounted to 132, affecting 7,364 workers, with 78,526 strike days.

The waitresses of Phoenix, Ariz., demand a ten-hour day. They have been working eleven and twelve hours.

The Structural Building Trades' Alliance of America has a membership of 200,000 workers outside of New York.

It is the intention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union to establish a fund for aid of consumptive members.

Members of the Milwaukee Sign Painters' Union have had their wages raised. The increase ranged from 50 cents to \$1 a day.

The electrical workers of Cleveland have presented a new scale, asking for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour.

The percentage of unemployed in Great Britain in 1906 was only 4.1 per cent, or 1.3 less than in 1905, and 2.4 less than in 1904.

The San Francisco Iron Trades Council has decided to allow the question of an eight-hour day to rest entirely with the individual unions.

Drug clerks in the West are rapidly joining the Retail Clerks' Union, and it is predicted that this movement will spread toward the Atlantic coast.

St. Paul union painters will receive 40 cents an hour the present season. An agreement has been signed between the union and the contractors.

The International Association of Machinists of Greater New York and vicinity, 15,000 strong, has voted to demand an eight-hour day in the near future.

The March report of the Mutual Association of Journeymen Coopers of Great Britain and Ireland shows a poor condition of trade, with many men out of employment.

The switchmen's unions of the country are endeavoring to bring about the election of their national officers by referendum vote, instead of on the floor of the annual convention.

Diamond workers, members of the Diamond Workers' Union of America, are demanding better wages from the diamond manufacturers of America, the Association of Gem Dealers.

The union barbers of Cleveland are seeing to it that the Sunday closing law is enforced. Three proprietors were arrested recently for breaking the law. They were placed under a bond.

Much systematic work has been going on throughout California to form the retail clerks into trade unions. The latest and one of the most promising was formed in Sacramento recently.

The strike in the hat manufacturing business of Orange, N. J., has been settled. The 4,000 men and 700 women went back to work when the manufacturers agreed to arbitrate the difference.

The first trade-union agreement entered into by the city of Boston, Mass., is that effected by the music department commissioners with the Boston Musicians' Protective Union, which will be in force for the summer.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees joined in securing the enactment of a vestibule law at the recent session of the Iowa Legislature.

When the Electrical Workers' Union was organized in St. Louis, Mo., in 1891 wages ranged from \$2.25 to \$2 a day from sunup to sundown. To-day the union has 50,000 members, who receive from \$3 to \$5 a day of eight hours.

It is possible that within a short time the farmers of Minnesota and the labor unions will be working hand in hand. The farmer and the labor unionist have met on common ground and talked the matter over, and both are agreed that in co-operating with each other many untold benefits may accrue to both.

All the great trade unions now in existence in England were founded before 1852, beginning with the engineers in 1850. The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, carpenters and joiners, the iron founders, the shipwrights, the tailors, shoemakers, the bricklayers and others were reorganized in the early sixties, before the royal commission was constituted in 1867. The Trades Union Congress was established in 1868.

San Francisco (Cal.) union freight handlers are receiving \$2.50 a day for a nine-hour day, and they demand an eight-hour day with a slight increase in wages.

Congress Spent \$290,000,000.

Clerks of the House and Senate committees on appropriations have made their annual complete statement of the expenditures of the last session of Congress, showing a total of \$920,798,143, of which about \$150,000,000 went for pensions, \$212,000,000 for the postoffice, near \$200,000,000 for the army and navy, and \$411,000,000 for the civil list.

INDIANA PEOPLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

"What Shall We Do? I've Got to Build Granaries."

A letter written to a Canadian government agent from Tipton, Ind., is but one of many similar that are in the hands of the Canadian government agents whose privilege it is to offer one hundred and sixty acres of land free, and low railway fares. But here is a copy of the letter:

"Tipton, Ind., Nov. 28, 1906.

"At your earnest solicitation a party of us from Tipton left May 15 for Western Canada. Our interviews with you and a careful study of your literature led us to expect great things of your country when we should arrive there, and we were not disappointed. We went prepared to make a careful examination of the country and its resources, and we did so. At early dawn the second morning out of Tipton we awoke in a new world. As far as the eye could reach was an apparently limitless expanse of new sown wheat and prairie grasses. The vivid green of the wheat just beginning to stool out, and the inky blackness of the soil contrasted in a way beautiful to see. An hour or two later we steamed into Winnipeg. Here we found a number of surprises. A hundred thousand souls well housed, with every convenience that goes to make a modern, up-to-date city—banks, hotels, newspapers, stores, electric lights, street railways, sewerage, water works, asphalt pavements, everything. With eyes and ears open we traveled for two thousand miles through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, going out over the Canadian Pacific Railway, via Calgary to Edmonton and returning to Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern Railway. In the meantime we made several side trips and stopped off at a number of points where we made drives into the surrounding country. On every hand were evidences of prosperity. The growing wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, not little patches, but great fields, many of them a square mile in extent, the three, five and sometimes seven horse teams laying over an inky black ribbon of yellow stubble, generally in furrows straight as gun barrels and at right angles from the roads stretching into the distance, contrasted strangely with our little fields at home. The towns, both large and small, very doubly conspicuous, made so, first by their newness and second by the towering elevators necessary to hold the immense crops of wheat grown in the immediate neighborhood.

"The newness, the thrift, the hustle, the sound of saw and hammer, the tents housing owners of buildings in various stages of completion, the piles of household effects and agricultural implements at the railway stations waiting to be hauled out to the 'claims,' the occasional steam plow turning its twenty or thirty acres a day, the sod house, the unpainted house of wood, the up-to-date modern residence with large red barn by, all these were seen everywhere we went, an earnest of prosperity and wealth to be. We talked with men and visited their places that four years ago was unbroken prairie. Their houses, barns, implements and live stock were the equal of anything in Tipton County and why not, when they were raising five, ten and twenty, yes in one instance forty thousand bushels of wheat a year. The fact that such large yields of wheat are raised so easily and so surely impressed us very favorably. And when we saw men who four or five years ago commenced there with two or three thousand dollars, and are now as well fixed and making money much easier and many times faster than lots of our acquaintances on Indiana farms fifty years cleared and valued at four times as much, we decided to invest. So we bought in partnership a little over two thousand acres, some of it improved and in wheat.

"Before leaving Indiana, we agreed that if the opportunities were as great as they were represented to be, that we would buy, and own in partnership a body of land, and leave one of our number to look after and operate it. This we accordingly did.

"Just before time to thresh I received a letter from him. 'What shall we do,' said he, 'I've got to build granaries. There's so much wheat that the railways are just swamped. We can't get cars and the elevators are all full. I never saw